

PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR'S WORK

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

 * The local branch of the American Humane Society, at its annual meeting yesterday, intimated the beginning of a campaign against the manner in which livestock intended for the Honolulu market is handled at the ports of shipment.
 * Allan Herbert, a member of the local society, reported the possibility of the California branch of the society holding its 1910 annual meeting in Honolulu.

The members of the Honolulu Humane Society held their first annual meeting yesterday morning in the lounge room of the Alexander Young hotel, elected officers for the ensuing year, discussed new plans, and outlined the work for the year, among the important things discussed being an invitation to the California society to come here, and a discussion of the cruel methods of handling cattle shipped to market.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the officers and members were delighted with the results for the past year, as shown by the various reports submitted. There were several places kindly offered to the society for their place of meeting this year, but after due discussion it was decided to accept the offer of the Alexander Young and use the lounge room of the hotel. The time of the meetings this year will be the first Friday morning of every month at 9:30 o'clock. Lack of time prevented the definite settlement of any plan for an entertainment this year, but this matter will be taken up at the meeting. The membership dues for the year will remain the same, namely, fifty dollars for a life membership, or one dollar per year, and anyone wishing to join is requested to send his or her name to the president.

California Society May Come.
 During the session, Allan Herbert gave a most interesting account of his attendance, during his recent visit to the Coast, at the annual meeting of the California Humane Society. At this meeting Mr. Herbert was selected an honorary member of that branch of the society and took advantage of the occasion to invite the Californians to hold their next annual meeting in Honolulu. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, and Mr. Herbert expects soon to receive a letter formally announcing this city as the next annual meeting place of the California Humane Society.

President's Report.
 The report read by Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, the president of the society, in part, was:

The first year of the Hawaiian Humane Society has ended, and it behooves us to ask what has been accomplished? During this year only four cases of cruelty to children have come to my personal notice—few enough—and none of these aggravated cases with one exception. There have been ten cases of cruelty to animals brought to me. In one case of a dog—a veterinary surgeon was employed and paid by the society. A force of twenty volunteer humane officers were given badges and commissions; these commissions giving power to arrest in case of necessity. I sent out notices to these officers—many of whom I am sure were very much interested in the work—asking them to report before the annual meeting.

It seems to me that much quiet, but efficient work, has been accomplished by some of them—enough to fully justify the establishment of such a force—and I trust the next year will see more activity and earnest effort put forth in that body of officers.

It looks to me as if the most effective work of the society before the appointment of Miss Davidson, was in the educational department, which is under the direction of Mr. Frank Damon. We have had the motto which is hung up in the schools in the States—"I will try to be kind to all living creatures and will try to protect them from cruel usage"—framed and hung up in twenty-two of the schools.

We have now an efficient paid humane officer who gives her whole time to the work, and who is especially fitted for it by long experience and a sympathetic nature—Miss Rose Davidson. Her reports come in every month. She visits all the stables of the city and makes the rounds of the city and the outlying districts once a month.

Cruelty to Cattle.
 And just here I want to speak of the culpable cruelty at times practiced in the shipping of cattle from the other islands, as told in a late edition of the Star with regard to the shipping of sheep from Hawaii to Honolulu. It is a subject that demands the attention of our society. It seems to me that until wharves are made or better landings, the only humane and the only sanitary way is to kill the cattle on Hawaii and ship the meat on ice to Honolulu. Certainly the health of the community is menaced by the present mode of shipping, not to speak of the humanitarian side of the question, and this society herewith enters its protest.

It seems to me I cannot close more fittingly than by giving the words of William O. Stillman, the new president of the American Humane Association, at the close of one of his reports for 1908:

"The antipathy cause stands for mercy, justice and righteousness, in man's relations with all those helpless ones with whom he comes in contact. It represents the cycle of the virtues which are necessary for good citizenship, for it means the education of the heart and the holding up of the highest ideals of personal responsibility."

As Whittier puts it—It is the "union

of all who love for the service of all who suffer."

Treasurer's Report.

The report of A. N. Campbell, treasurer, showed that the receipts for the year had amounted to \$1559.70, of which \$328 was received in dues and \$1231.70 by way of net receipts from the Gypsy Encampment. The various expenses for the year amounted to \$480.74, leaving a balance of \$1078.96 on hand. Appropriations for the salary of the humane officer for the coming year take up the greater part of this balance, however.

Humane Officer's Report.

The report of Miss Rose Davidson was:

Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, President Hawaiian Humane Society.

Madame: Below I have the honor of handing you my report for the time I have been in the service of your society, viz., from May 15th to date:

The work done by your agent is of a kind and amount difficult to set forth properly in a report of this kind. It is to be remembered that much of its value lies in its deterrent effect, people who might be liable through heedlessness or otherwise to maltreat children and animals being held in by constant knowledge that there is a person deputized by proper authority and backed by a permanent organization, whose daily duty it is to look after such matters. The consequence is that the more thorough and efficient the work of the humane officer, the less detail she will have to report; in other words the more she accomplishes the less show she may make.

Speaking in a general way, I may say that I am on duty for a considerable portion of each day, Sundays included. In fact, owing to the work animals being mostly in their stables on that day, and owing to the large amount of pleasure driving on Sunday, that day affords unusual opportunities for the prosecution of certain branches of my work. In the discharge of my duty my travels take me from Moanalua to Koko Head, and from the waterfront to the Pali.

In going over my district I am careful not to visit any particular locality at stated intervals or on any set day of the week. I think it much better that people should not know just when to expect me. It seems to me that the wisdom of this course is quite evident.

Several alleged or supposed cases of mistreatment of children have been brought to my notice by neighbors of the parties complained of. These complaints have been carefully investigated and in only one case have the facts seemed to justify a complaint of deliberate or wilful cruelty; this case was disposed of in the police court. In each of these cases the mother or other person in charge of the child has been visited and warned, and apparently with good results.

In case of complaint for the maltreatment of either children or animals where the facts seemed to justify or require a recourse to the law, the attention of the regular humane officer of the police has been called to the matter and he has been asked to make the arrest. It seems to me to be better that the representative of your society should be regarded as a friend and adviser rather than as an agent of the penal law.

The dog pound at Iwilei has been visited an average of four times a month. Most of the dogs impounded were diseased and have been shot. In case of dogs held for non-payment of taxes, those seeming to have any commercial value have been sold, the worthless ones have been destroyed.

There are several pounds for animals other than dogs (chiefly if not altogether for horses and cattle). I have visited these places so far as the locations have been known to me. The impression I have received from my personal observation is that better provision should be made for feeding the impounded animals. Their appearance indicates the present provision is inadequate.

The following figures will give the society some idea of the magnitude of my work and of the variety of directions in which it extends:

The number of stables in Honolulu, containing two or more horses each, and excluding stables of private families, is sixty-four. All these stables have been visited by me; several of them a number of times. If the conditions found are not satisfactory, the proprietor's attention is called to the objectionable conditions and after a reasonable time the place is visited again to see if former warning has been effectual. The larger stables employ veterinarians, who visit and examine these establishments at stated times. The result, as might be expected, is that the animals are found in better condition than in the smaller ones. Upon the whole it may be said that the stables and inmates are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

According to the record kept at the police department there are at the present time eighteen hack stands in Honolulu and 165 public hacks. There are forty-one registered express wagons, (baggage express and the like). In addition to these there are ten stages carrying passengers to and from places in the country, and eighty-nine registered drays.

It goes, of course, without saying that the humane officer finds it necessary in the discharge of her duty to speak to a great many persons on the streets and in public places. She is pleased to testify to the general courtesy and reasonableness with which her addresses have been received and the readiness shown to accept and comply with her requests.

The number of persons spoken to has been as follows: May, 34; June, 63; July, 35; August, 49; September, 135; total, 307. The increase during June and September was due to presence of warships in port. It is well known that sailors are very fond of riding and driving, and their pace is frequently beyond what is reasonable and safe.

The reasons for speaking to the above were as follows: Fifty on account of lame animals; thirty on account of animals overworked; twenty-five on account of animals too thin and unfit for work; forty-one on account of various causes, and eighty on account of galls and sores.

Eighty-one of the persons spoken to, or nearly one-fourth of the whole number, were sailors.

Trusting that the above may be satisfactory and instructive, I remain,

Very respectfully,

ROSE C. DAVIDSON,
 Humane Officer.

Following are the officers elected: Mrs. S. B. Dole, president; Mrs. F. M.

LYING LOW IN DOPE CRUSADE

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Federal authorities are lying low in regard to the opium crusade, and are saying nothing for publication. But it is known that they have been very busy trying to run to earth the dealers in the forbidden fruit, and developments are expected later. But the officials of the United States District Attorney's office and the Marshal's office raise their eyebrows inquiringly when they are asked about opium selling, and say they don't know anything about opium. A Chinese was arrested on the other night, but he is charged with being unlawfully in the country, not with selling opium.

Tong Chau the man caught at Aiea, appeared before United States Commissioner George A. Davis yesterday morning, to answer to the charge of being unlawfully in the country. He waived examination and was bound over in the sum of \$1000. It is understood, however, that the charge of being unlawfully in the country is merely to hold the man until the authorities shall have time to make further investigations into the alleged opium trade. E. A. Douthett appeared to represent the prisoner and will probably defend him in court if he is indicted.

CONFESSED UP AND TREATED LENIENTLY

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Judge De Bolt was in a lenient mood yesterday morning, which was fortunate for the offenders against the laws of the Territory who appeared before him to receive their sentences and make their pleas. In almost every instance the judge accepted a plea of guilty and then suspended sentence for the usual thirteen months, which means that, unless the offender gets into trouble again within that time, he goes free of any punishment.

The one prisoner who did not escape punishment was Shidota, a Japanese who was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of having criminally assaulted a little girl less than ten years old. The prisoner pleaded guilty to attempt to commit the crime with which he was charged, and got off with a sentence of four years and six months in Oahu prison.

T. Kawaguchi and T. Ota, each charged with selling merchandise without a license, and Takata, charged with running a hotel without a license, all pleaded guilty and were released. Jose Santos Fernandez, accused of having committed assault and battery on the person of Lolla Valdeveisen, admitted his guilt and was told to go and sin no more.

Kanehaku, the burly Hawaiian who some weeks ago assaulted Chief of Detectives Joe Leal at Vineyard Street Camp No. 2, when the officer was attempting to break up a crap game and arrested the gamblers, also got off without punishment, although he, like the others named, was convicted in the district court and sentenced. He pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended for thirteen months.

Benjamin Joyce, indicted for burglary, first degree, pleaded guilty. Sentence was continued one week. Andrew Kapipko, Henry Kahiki and Edward Mikalemi, Jr., charged with robbery in the second degree, pleaded not guilty, as did Ramon Lopez, charged with assault with a weapon.

LOOK FORWARD TO NEXT VISIT

 * Captain Rees, U. S. N., commander of the local naval station, yesterday received the following letter from the commander of H. M. S. Bedford, a letter showing the cordial relations between the officials of the American Navy, as presented by Captain Rees, and the representative of the British Navy, recently Honolulu's guest, Captain Fitzherbert wrote:
 "H. M. S. Bedford,
 "China Station, Oct. 9.
 "Dear Captain Rees: Before leaving Honolulu I take this opportunity of again thanking you for your more than kind treatment of the Bedford since her arrival. All arrangements for berthing and coaling which could possibly suit our convenience have been made, even I am afraid when this somewhat interfered with the comfort of one of your own ships.
 "We leave Honolulu with great regret and all look forward to our next visit, when I hope to have the pleasure of saluting your flag.
 "Yours sincerely,
 "EDWARD S. FITZHERBERT."

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Swamy, first vice president; Allan Herbert, R. L. Whitney, Mrs. C. P. Rees, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. A. B. Hawes, Jr., second vice president; A. N. Campbell, treasurer; J. B. Galt, secretary; Walter Dillingham, Alonzo Gortley, Mrs. J. R. Galt, Mrs. E. P. Low, Mrs. E. C. Wilder, Mrs. A. E. Murphy, executive committee. All other committees and a new auditor will be appointed by the president and announced later.

FINDS GREELY'S COAT IN ARCTIC

ON BOARD THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMSHIP TYRIAN,

off the coast of Labrador, September 16, by way of North Sydney, Nova Scotia, September 20.—Like a message from the tomb was the story told by Prof Donald McMillan, one of the members of the Peary expedition, who made separate journeys of exploration into Greenland, Grant Land, and Grinnell Land.

He told of finding traces of three expeditions of years ago, of subsisting on the food that had been discarded by the members of the Greely expedition, who deserted the camp at Fort Conger and made their way to Cape Sabine, where they perished of cold and hunger. He told of wearing army coats and picking up scraps of letters and messages of love that were lying around the ground in perfect condition, after almost thirty years; of finding letters, veritable messages of the dead and leaves from books that had carried words of love and solicitation to the doomed explorers from relatives far away. He also came across remnants of Hall's camp and a cairn left by Lockwood and Brainard.

"While I was at Cape Sheridan," he said, "I wanted to make several trips out into the desolate country to see what I could learn about the geology of the territory and the habits, customs and religion of the people. On one of my first trips I took a sledge and Eskimos and started, skirting the east coast of Grant Land and Grinnell Land. I slowly made my way down to Fort Conger, about sixty-five miles from the Roosevelt, and ran upon the last camp of the Greely expedition of 1881-1884.

"Here I found relics, all of which were in the same condition as when they were discarded by the ill-fated members of that expedition. I found coffee, hominy, canned rhubarb, canned potatoes, breakfast food and all sorts of supplies. They were just as good as ever, and I practically subsisted on them all the time I was there.

Found Gen. Greely's Military Coat.

"Gen. Greely's military overcoat with the buttons on it was about the first thing I discovered. I wore the coat, and while I stayed there I presume I must have had on at one time or another the clothing of all the men in the expedition. On the ground I also found the trunk that had been carried by Sergt. David L. Brainard. It was as good as new, and I used it as a shelter from the winds. Here were records that had been made of the caches of provisions which had been stored along the route and showed that vast quantities of food had been left there when the men started south to Cape Sabine, where seventeen of the twenty-five members perished.

"The men had been taken to Fort Conger by the Proteus and had been told to await her arrival the next year. During the winter the steamship tried to get through, but was crushed in the ice. Orders had been issued that if the relief ship did not arrive the party was to make its way to the south and reach Cape Sabine. When the Proteus failed to arrive the party started.

"The men were told to discard all baggage except nine pounds, and in order to lighten their loads to that extent these goods, stores and personal belongings were left behind. It was these that I found after a lapse of almost thirty years. Nothing had been destroyed. Everything was in an excellent state of preservation. Those members of the party who did not perish at Sabine were rescued by Commodore, afterward Rear Admiral, Winfield S. Schley, on his relief expedition sent out for the purpose of rescue.

A Voice From the Dead.

"Fluttering about the camp was a slip of paper that had been taken from the flyleaf of a notebook. It was a voice from the dead. Written as an introduction to a speech at a banquet that the expedition had evidently arranged to kill the monotony of the long winter, the words were in the nature of a challenge of the various members of the party. The author little knew at the time that he penned his words that they would be found almost a generation afterward, the simple story of a tragedy of the Arctic.

"Here I also found other papers and magazines. Carefully placed between the pages of a magazine were several photographic plates that had been taken by George W. Rice, who was the official photographer of the expedition. The magazine was still readable, despite the fact that it had been the plaything of the elements there for twenty-eight years. The plates, however, were ruined, and I was unable to discover to just what extent the expedition had penetrated into the Arctic.

One of the treasures concealed by the leaves of the magazine was a photograph of Gen. Greely. The features were still distinct. One of the relics was the flyleaf of a book. It had written upon it 'Lieut. Frederick Kingsbury. To my dear father, from his affectionate son, Harry Kingsbury. May God be with you and return you safely to us.'

"The flyleaf had been torn from a text book that had evidently been passed from one student to another. The names of several persons, evidently students, had been written, but a pencil mark had been drawn through them. The first name at the top of the page was Victor Cloutier, Assumption College. These had been scratched out and under them written Harry Kingsbury, Fort Custer, Mont., now at Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, January 15, 1881.

"The fate of Kingsbury is tragic. He had become estranged from Gen. Greely at Fort Conger and resigned his position in the army. He ran for the shore to board the Proteus. Intending to return to America, but just as he reached there he saw the smoke of the steamer in the distance. He had arrived too late.

"Kingsbury returned to the camp, did not ask for reinstatement, and lived with the expedition as a private citizen. He was among those who perished later.

"Another of Kingsbury's possessions

which I found was a temperance hymn book, on the flyleaf of which was written: 'To Lieut. Kingsbury, U. S. A., from his old friend and well-wisher, the author, George W. Clark, Detroit, Mich., 1881. Lying in the stores was an ocarina, a musical instrument, which was still good. Carved on it rudely with a knife was the latitude at which Fort Conger had been established. Stickpins and other articles of jewelry I found scattered around.

Food in Excellent Condition.

"It was surprising to find the stores in such excellent condition. It only goes to show the wonderful preservative qualities of the Arctic climate. Coffee I made often from the abandoned Greely stores. One of the most striking relics I found here, and one that showed the proclivities of the owner, was a record of all the horse trotting events of the time in America. It had been written in the owner's hand, and embodied a description and record of all the trotters and trotting marks in the history of the turf.

"It seemed that I was to be fortunate in discovering the abandoned camps of previous expeditions; I went farther a little later and came across the camp that had been established by Commodore Hall in 1871. This party had been brought north by the U. S. S. Polaris. Like the Greely steamer, the Polaris was also crushed in the ice at Littleton Island.

"Here I found a wooden house sixteen feet by thirty-five, which had been erected as a winter quarters. The house was still standing.

"After the Polaris had been crushed, nineteen of the party took to the ice cakes and tried to drift to safety. These were picked up by the Tigress of Newfoundland after they had drifted to the coast of Labrador, not a hundred miles from here. The other members were rescued by the Ravenscrag of Dundee, Scotland. I found all the ropes, sails and clothing that had been abandoned in most excellent shape. The sails were like new. On another sledging trip I ran across the headquarters of Sir George Nares and Markham, who made an expedition in 1875 and 1876. I found crockery, coal bags, wood and cartridges, some of which were loaded.

Tracks in Sand Still Visible.

"A peculiar thing about my discovery here was that I ran across a hand pushcart which this expedition used to carry supplies from the ship to the camp. The tracks of the cart still remained in the sand as sharply defined as when they were first made. I took photographs of these tracks and have the plates now."

Prof. McMillan was asked why Mr. Peary had taken Henson with him in preference to a man like himself. The answer came at once:

"Why, it is very simple. There is no man in our party as capable as Henson. Nobody knows the ice like he does. He is the best sledge and dog driver in the world outside of the Eskimo. He is a practical man, and was of vastly greater aid to Mr. Peary than the scientists.

"The strangest part of all this Arctic work is the manner in which the health of the men is benefited. Instead of going into a regular course of athletic training there is a system of preparing a man for the dash by hunting in the moonlight and sledging. It is only a question of time when the men become so hardened and acclimated that they are in perfect physical condition for the work."

DAILY BOAT TO HILO FORECAST

Hawaii Herald.—"Hilo is now about twenty-five years behind Honolulu, but it will only take about ten years for this town to catch up."

This was said to the Herald last week by Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, of the Honolulu firm of Alexander and Baldwin. Some exception may be made to the remark but those who knew Honolulu a quarter of a century ago will agree with Mr. Paxton, also that Hilo is in a position to catch up pretty quickly. Mr. Paxton said further:

"Within fifteen years I expect to see a steamer running daily between Honolulu and Hilo, instead of twice a week."

Mr. Paxton, accompanied by his wife, is now at the Volcano House where he likes to spend a quiet week or two whenever he gets the chance to take a rest. Speaking of the Hilo railroad extension he said the line to Hakalua would be completed and open for traffic sooner than had been anticipated. It was surprising what an amount of work had been done and it was only the non-completion of the bridge at Hilo that delayed the laying of the rails. It was a difficult piece of work but, as soon as finished, the heavy material needed in construction could be carried along from this end.

"Conditions," said Mr. Paxton, "are favorable for the construction of the road right through to the end of the Hamakua coast without the work stopping at Hakalua. What is needed to help us is the moral support of the Hilo community and that is all we are asking. I can see that Hilo has grown since I was here last year and there are many good improvements. One thing that strikes me as strange is the absence of a street car line for it is such a necessity in Honolulu."

Mr. Paxton said he could see how easy it would be for Hilo to grow with the opening of the back country, the completion of the breakwater and local improvements as they were needed. And Mr. Paxton is one of those men in Honolulu who can help Hilo grow and be a good friend to the town.

PRAISE FROM LITTLE NEIGHBOR.

The Advertiser is to be well commended on its scathing denunciation of the local brewery for disregarding law and flooding the town with beer on the Sunday that the sailors were ashore. Honolulu doesn't crave the reputation of being a port with an itch to clean out the pockets of the blue jackets that steps short of nothing but highway robbery. The Star also rang true when it characterized the same as 'an insult to the public and the authorities.'—Kohala Midget.

OPEN GRAFT IN KAU DISTRICT CHARGED

Flagrant graft is charged against a number of police officers of Kau district, Island of Hawaii. The matter has been placed in the hands of the county officials there, and the sheriff has collected considerable evidence. What steps are to be taken against the grafters no one seems to know.

County Attorney Williams is lying critically ill, and his duties have been performed by Carl Smith, the Hilo attorney. A wireless dispatch on Saturday announced that the supervisors had had a squabble over Smith's salary and would not pay it, and it is thought that this decision has something to do with the determination of Acting County Attorney Smith to proceed against the grafters.

It is likely, also that the Territory may step in and take a hand, because some of the alleged official pilfering is said to have been done before the counties were given the right to collect license fees under a law passed by the last Legislature.

So far not a police officer alleged to have been in the grafting game, has been suspended; yet Sheriff Pua has documentary evidence of graft; so has License Collector Affonso; so has Carl Smith; so has Julian Monsarrat, of Kapapala ranch, and so has Thomas Wills of Pahala.

Here is the system: Japanese in Kau district, in the towns of Pahala, Honouapou, Waiohinu, Punaluu and other smaller places, run small shops. There are stores for general merchandise, barbers, tobacco sellers, and many other branches for disposing of merchandise. Kau is an out-of-the-way sort of district and the license collector seldom gets around. But there are a number of police officers and a deputy sheriff there. From the various Japanese camps Messrs. Monsarrat and Wills collected many receipts signed by various police officers of Kau district, each receipt stating the money was received for license fees. Dozens and scores of receipts have turned up. The matter became so bad that Sheriff Put and Affonso were sent for. They went into the camps and collected receipts and they have these in their possession now. The receipts do not, it is charged, check against any stubs on the government books. Many receipts are for the period prior to the time the county was given power to collect fees.

It is said that Carl Smith, as acting attorney for the county, intended prosecuting, or at least bring the whole matter to the attention of the grand jury. Whether this determination and the decision of the supervisors not to pay him a salary have any connection is not yet known here.

The Attorney General will be notified of the whole occurrence and the evidence laid before him. It is likely, under the circumstances, that a member of the Attorney General's office will go to Hilo to investigate the matter.

As to the Kau police, it is related of them that some time ago one in particular had a habit of stopping Japanese driving along the government roads and telling them that they were violating the laws. In these instances he wheedled them into passing over their loose change, usually from \$3 to \$5. The cases were never heard of in the district courts and the transactions never appeared on the government records in the deputy sheriff's office. A Japanese minister was held up in this manner, and \$5 was suggested as a fee for settling the matter so that it would not inconvenience the minister by appearing in court. He replied that he did not have \$5. It was suggested that \$3 would fix the matter. He said he had no money. It was finally ended by the minister going to a Japanese store and borrowing fifty cents which was handed over to the police officer. That settled the matter and the case, for nothing was ever heard of the latter. This all sounds like a page from Dick Turpin's biography, but residents of Kau assert that they have evidence against the officers for such transactions.

Mr. Wills is in Honolulu at present and it is said has much of the evidence with him. He is not certain whether he will take up the matter with the Attorney General just now, but there is a strong likelihood that he will place all the papers in the case in the hands of Attorney General Hemenway before he returns to Hawaii.

DAN CASE NOW COUNTY ATTORNEY OF MAUI

Dan Case has been reappointed by the supervisors of Maui as county attorney of that county, vice J. L. Coke, resigned. Mr. Case was formerly county attorney, but resigned the position on account of differences with the other court officials. It is said, and Mr. Coke was elected last year. Mr. Coke is now announced, is coming to Honolulu to go into partnership with E. A. Douthett, and Mr. Case resumes his old position.

Both Mr. Case and Mr. Coke are now in Honolulu. Judge Kingsbury also came in on the Mauna Kea yesterday, and some people are wondering what is doing in Maui politics.